THE WAR.

Fuller Details of the Fighting on the Danube.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

The Sultan to Become the Leader of a Holy War.

DOES ENGLAND MEAN TO FIGHT?

Roumania Preparing to Strike for Independence.

THE POLES EXCITED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, May 10, 1877. The HERALD correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that Sultan Abdul Hamid has positively refused to grant the firman which has been applied for to enable a HERALD representative to accompany the Turkish army in the field and report the operations from actual personal observation. The reason given by the Sultan for this refusal is that the HERALD has shown 'hostility to Turkish interests' in the views it has put forth in regard to the war and the relations between the Porte and the Christian provinces. The object of the HERALD n seeking to supply the American public with the atest and most authentic news of the operations of the contending armies is thus impeded by this action of the Sultan, and if the accounts sent from the Turkish armies in future are less full than those from the Russian side the Turkish authorities themselves are the parties to blame. This gives an illustration of the crude notions which prevail even in the highest circles in Constantinople with regard to journalism. The Turk's idea is that if a newspaper says be is wrong in a certain thing or that his system of government is bad. therefore all correspondents of that paper will describe all battles fought by Turkish armies as tremendous Russian victories.

THE FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE.

The HERALD correspondent at Kischeneff telegraphs that on last Tuesday the Turkish monitors on the Danube bombarded the monastery of Fortement, near Frigatzer in the vicinity of Rent. The Thirteenth battery of Russian horse artillery returned the fire vigorously, and in the course of the action lost three horses and one man. This was the first Russian killed in the Army of the Danube. Further details of the artillery fight at ibrail are arriving here. A telegram from Galatz dated Wednesday, says:-"Yesterday afternoon two Turkish monitors supported by the shore batteries at Ghiacet spened a murderous fire upon the Russian batteries at Ibrail, which replied vigorously. The cannonade asted three hours. Ibrail was uninjured. All last night there was great activity in the Russian camp. showing that the Russians are about to assume th offensive. Early this morning the Russian batteries recommenced cannonading Ghiacet, and at nine A. M. a brisk musketry fire was audible at all points." A Bucharest despatch says:-"The artillery engagement was renewed with vigor late on Tuesday afternoon between the Turkish batteries at Widdin and the Roumanian batteries at Kalafat, which only ceased at nightfall. The barracks and Custom House at Kainfat were destroyed and the church injured. Widdin was set on nre. The Turks again fired yesterday but the Roumanian batteries were silent." A later despatch says :- "The Turkish batteries at Widdin ceased firing at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their shells d not reach Kalafat. The Roumanian shells only reached the Turkish vessels off Widdin."

The Turkish commander has resolved to make the first stand in defence of the Dobrudscha on the line from Kostendii to Chernavoda, and his next defence within the precincts of the quadrangle formed by the fortresses of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla and Silis tria. Two monitors will be stationed so as to harass the Russians when they attempt to cross the Danube, which will most likely be near Nikopolis, on and after the 19th inst.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA. A despatch from Pera, dated Tuesday night, says :-"The Russians have gained an important victory be tween Kars and Erzeroum. The Turks retreated upon ured. Rumors of an armistice came from Bulgaria. The following official despatch, dated Tiflis, May 7, has seen received in St. Petersburg:-"The main body have reconnectered the neighborhood of Kars tolumn of cavalry has been sent to Kagisman. Ondetachment is approaching Ardahan and another Dyadin. Everywhere the Russians mest with friendly reception both from Christians and Mussul The Turkish prisoners are glad to be relieved from the hardships of military service " A despate! from Erzeroum, dated nine o'clock Tuesday night says the Russians are surrounding Soghanle and con centrating for an attack on Moubktar l'acha's position at Bardiz and Yroikoy. The Russian force which occupied Bayazid is now advancing in the direction of Khamoui and Antob, leaving Karakilisa and Alashkirt on their right. Bayozid has now been placed under control of a Russian preject of police. A despatch dated Erzeroum, Vednesday, ten P. M. (yesterday), makes no mention of any fighting. It reports that the Russian column which was going down the line of the Turco-Persian frontier in the direction of Van, has stopped at Bay azid on account of the impracticability of the countr and the lack of forage. A Vienna correspondent, disof the possibility of Mukhtar Pacha's position become ing untenable from the advance of the three ian columns, says :- "Fortunately for Mukhtai l'acha there is a strong position at Deve and Burna to the east of Ergeroum, so that unless he is forced to ecept battle previously the Russians may possibly b heard of in the neighborhood of Erzeroum before the Turks even make a serious attempt at resistance. The Turkish debut in the Asiatic campaign can hardly be considered successful. Their promnent idea seems to have been to stop all the gaps along the frontier by which the Russians might enter. It would not be easy to repair this scattering of forces, and Mukhtar Pacha must have better fortune than he had in Herzegovina if he can get back i time a portion of the forces wasted in Batoum and Ardahan, while it must take some time to obtain reinforcements from elsewhere."

PROCLAIMING A HOLY WAR IN ISLAN In a low days the annual Holy Pilgrim Caravan will leave Constantinople for Mecca laden with costly presents for the Mohammedan shrines. The Sheik-ul-Islam gave to the leader, who has been this time appointed by the Suitan himself, instructions to preclaim in all the cities he passed through that Russia, who persecutes the Christians herself for not conforming to the orthodox faith, was now intent upon driving all believers in Islamism from Europe, Tue Sultan has therefore resolved to call all the faithful to holy war against infidel Russin, and promises to go on a pilgrimage himself if the war proves successful to his arms. On Friday the Sheik-ul-Islam will solemnly bless the Suitan as the leader of the holy war. The ammedans have gone South. The Christians have been taken off by passing steamers. The Turkish garrisons of the northeastern extremity of Bul-

SCENE OF OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.



the chief interest of the campaign now centres in has already predicted all the movements of the Russian columns and called attention to the Songalu position, as that on which a decisive battle was most likely to take place, as well as to the probability that the Russians would make an effort to turn it and establish thomselves between the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Asia and his headquarters at Erzeroum. According to the latest advices this is exactly what is being attempted, and with a very good prospect of success. Had the Turks been wise enough to have established large depots at Artvin Ardahan, Kars and Bajazid, and covered these places with strong lines of earthworks behind which garrisons of 25,000 men each could hold the places, this Russian advance would have been delayed if not rendered al most impossible. But instead of doing this the Turks, either from want of moans and men or through a gross military blunder, made no at tempt to check the wave of invasion at its

outset, and they are now experiencing its tive force as it concentrates its energy on their only depot, Erzeroum. Their strategic plan is not unlike that of the French during the war of 1870. They have taken no precautions against the wings of the Russian army, the movements of which have been cleverly masked. Moukhtar Pacha, therefore, stakes the fate of his master's cause in Asia Minor on his defence of the Sougalu passes. He will either prove victorious there or precipitately abandon Armenia, if he is permitted to escape.

Even as a demonstration the Russian advance and occupation of Galatz, Ibrail and the towns in the vicinity was a superb coup. It destroyed the Danube as a Turkish line of defence, and compels a distribution of the Ottoman forces along the right bank, where at no point are they strong enough to resist a crossing of the river. In a previous descriptive article the HERALD indicated the line of the Kostendit railroad as that on which the Turks would first attempt to defend the Dob-

garia are very small and will hardly offer a long re-

TURKISH OUTRAGES ON NEUTRALS. Bucharest despatch reports that at Beket the Turkish irregulars burned and sunk several lighters. among which were some that belonged to Messrs. Watts & Milburn, of London, and had the British flag hoisted. They poured pitch on the decks and set fire to them. They also captured a Greek brig with a British cargo insured at Lloyd's. Colonel Mansfield, British Consul General at Bucharest, has informed the British Ambassadors at Vienna and Constantinople of these occurrences by telegraph in order that steps may be taken to obtain reparation and put a stop to such wanton and objectless raiding for the future A Bucharest despatch says the Turkish gun boats have seized four vessels sailing unde the Greek flag in the Danube. Two Austrian vessels were ordered to leave within would be fired into if they remained. A Turkish monitor on Wednesday bombarded Satanow ten boura. A French gunboat has arrived at the Sulina mouth of the Danube to protect French subjects in the Dobrudscha.

The Russian forces in Roumania are the Eleventh corps at Ibrail, Galatz and Reni; the Seventh corps between Ismail and Kitia, the Eightn the River Jalomitza, and the Tenth and Twelfth now moving from Leovna and Jassy southward. The Ninth is still in Bessarable, but is expected t

cross the Pruth near Leovna in a few days.

Cossacks have taken possession of Recket Island,
near Reni, and expelled the Turk'sn picket. The Standard's Vienna telegram save:-

DOES ENGLAND MEAN TO PIGHT? The London correspondent of the Scoteman says:—
"The army clothing factory in Grosvenor road, Pimlico, is particularly animated and busy at present. I am assured that work is carried on without intermi sion day and night, and that numerous shifts of work people are being employed. There is a general conviction in both military and official circles that we are on the immediate which some 25,000 men can be embarked within si days, if necessary, and 20,000 to 25,000 more within a I have been able to pick up, that, personally, I at all understand how these numbers are made up, but those kind speak to the above effect with apparent certainty on good and recent authority."

The Cologne Gazette learns from Caire that a numb of British officers have been sent to select a positio for an intrenched camp at the entrance of the Sucz

It is officially appounced that there is no foundation for the statement that Lieutenant General Sir John Lintorn Simmons or any other general has been selected to command an expeditionary force.

The Admiralty announces that the fleet arrived in Suda Bay, Crete, on Tuesday evening. A despatch from Port Said states that the British fleet is daily expected there.

The Standard says :- "The greatest activity prevails at the Deptlord victualling yard. The production and issue of naval stores and provisions are proceeding at an extraordinary rate. New machinery has been erected and the work people have been employed over hours for some time back. Soon after the fleet was sent to the Mediterranean it was deemed advisable to replenish the stores at Malta and Gibraltar, which are now victualled sufficiently to supply not only their own garrisons, but a considerable proportion of the army and navy, for at least a year. To avoid unnecessary observation or misconstruction stores are sent in private vessels as ordinary cargo. It has been decided to add the ironclads Vallant, Lord Warden, Thunderer and Achilles to the Channel squadrop. It is probable an additional admiral will be appointed to this squadron, which wil ssemble at Devonport ready for sea on May 28.

The Manchester Guardian's London corresponden says he understands instructions have been sent to Woolwich to prepare the transport companies of the army service corps at that station for immediate service should they be required, and equipment to complete the same is to be drawn at once. It would appear that all pecessary precautions are being taken for placing an army corps in the field in efficient condition. THE TIMES ON ENGLISH POLICY.

The Times, in a leading article, speaking of the remarks of Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, on Mr. Gladstone's reso lutions, says:-"Mr. Cross emphatically condemned the misrule in Turkey and unequivocally declared that the government would do nothing to protect the Porte. Thus an end is put to the reports that the government is inclined to let itself be made an instrument of clamors for war. Mr. Cross, of course, added that the government would defend the interests of England, and, what is more important, he defined those interests. We should protect the Sucz Canal. guard Egypt and not permit any Power to interfere

with the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bos phorus. Hence we should protect Constantinople from becoming the prize of conquest. This is the essential part of our policy and is also the policy of all Europe. None of the Powers could permit the freedom of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to be hampered; but to suppose that Russia would dely the united policy of all the Powers by seizing Egypt and Constantinople is to suppose that her statesmen are, in a medical sense, untit to be at large. Mr. Cross, at the conclusion of his speech, gave the fol-lowing as a clear statement of the government's policy:-Not to sanction oppression or tyranny in any part of the world; to preserve treaty engagements and set an example which, followed by the other nations. would materially add to the happiness of the world deeply as we regret the war, to main tain the strictest neutrality between the-contending nations outside the necessities of this actual war, and to maintain as they ought to main those interests of England which ought to be main tained. We have no thought of fear or gain. Before the face of the House of Commons, he declared-England, of Europe, of the world—that the govern-ment is conscious of the honesty of their own purpose; they are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their strength. They will not use their strength improperly. Whenever the opportunity may offer to stop thi to heal these wretched divisions, to impreve the con-

BUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

give their services.

dition of these Christian populations in a way which

will really improve them-and that way, in Mr. Cross'

opinion, is not by war-to localize, minimize or wipe

away the effects of war-there the government will

A Paris correspondent says:-The Russian Tele graph Agency, while declaring that Russia will not reply to Earl Derby's note, publishes a statement which may be considered Russia's informal reply. It says the powers which seriously desire to re-establish an understanding and a guarantee of general peace must seek a new basis ore in conformity with circumstances, without turther dwelling on mistaken views of past results, which are the best refutation of the English des-patch as respects the treaty of 1871, appealed to in this despatch it may be asked if the Porte was not the first to break the engagement of the pre-ceding Trenty of 1856. If the English Cabi net maintains that the Porte was not bound by it, then that treaty would only have served to guarantee the Porte's entire impunity. trary that the Christian Powers did not mean to defend a regime oppressive for Christians. They simply decided against the exclusive protection of Russia They substituted for it the common protection of Europe. The rights and duties attaching thereto they have often exercised. The Agency cites instances of intervention such as the Andrassy note, the Berlin memorandum, &c., and adis:-"Results have proved that these platonic interventions led to nothing. If the English Cabinet regards the treaty of 1856 as impotent that interpretation will hardly be accepted by Europe, or even by the English nation, especially not by the Russian government or nation. In the interest of this treaty the mon action and pressure of Europe should have been exerted. Russia has done everything for this purpose. Here efforts were fruitless. It only remained for Russia to execute alone the duty which the other Cabinets, agreeing with her in principle, hesitated to assume in practice. Tht Imperial Cabinet is justified in affirming that it is acting in conformity with the sentiments and interests of Europe.

ROUMANIA AND THE WAR. A Bucharest correspondent, discussing the feeling there, says :- "It would have been impossible at the outbreak of hostilities for the Roumanian govern ment to induce the people to accept an open alliance with Russia, but, step by step, have been moving steadily forward, using every argument and inducement. They have succeeded in arousing sufficient feeling to enable them to call out the militia. The reoccupation of Kulafat is also almost positive proof that the war party has carried the day." A private meeting of Roumanian Senators and Deputies has been held to con sider the expediency of Roumania participating in the A majority of the Deputies appear to favor war, but the Senators' views are doubtful. The statement that the Roumanian army will probably be incorporated with the Russian army or placed under a Rus sian commander is officially contradicted

A special despatch from Bucharest to the Wiene Presse reports that in a private conference of Senators and Deputies on Tuesday it was decided that the independence of Roumania should be proclaimed in the public sitting on Wednesday. After the proclamation of independence war will be declared. M. Bratiano.

President of the Ministry, was present at the meeting. Public opinion in Bucharest grows daily more and more in favor of regular participation in the war and a declaration of independence.



and that the Rustchuk and Varna would be the second. Late despatches state that these lines have been selected for the purpose by the Turkish commanders, who rely on the undrilateral formed by the fortresses of Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumia and Varna as a support for the second line. But any one glancing at the HERALD map this morning will see how incompletely the fort-resses of Rustchuk and Silistria fulfil their parts as members of such a combination. Each depends for its supplies on the line it is expected to assist in defending, and if these lines are cut by an invading army as they mevitably will be by the Russians Rustchuk and Silistria become isolated from Schumla and Varna and from each other, while a movement to the left would place a Russian army corps between Schumla and the Black Sea.

Hostilities between the Roumanians and the Turks may now be said to have fairly commenced at Widdin and Kalafat. This socures Roumania sgainst a Turk sh incursion from that side and covers the Russian

right with the Roumanian forces. The next move of the Russian left will probably be a forward one from Ismail and Kilia on the Sulina outlet of the Danube. which it is desirable to obstruct against the Turkish monitors coming from the Black Sea. This movement will begin from Rent eastward, and may possibly result in the capture of some of these iron-clad hornets that are now trying to sting the Russians at the last named town. Thus the Russian lines will first extend up the river and toward its mouth, covered on each end by terpedoes. The main body of the army will then move across the Danube and force its way by a series of rapid marches southward to the Kostendji Railroad, which, when captured, will form a new line of operations, necessitating new dispositions of the Russian corps d'armee. It is when they are in occupation of this new front that the Russians may expect an English corps on their left flank, operating from Kostendii, on the Black Sca. But that corps, if it ever comes, will arrive too late.

WHAT THE POLES ARE DOING.

A Berlin despatch says:—"It is reported from Vienna that a meeting of the Polish agitators was held at Lemberg on May 4, to determine the policy of the Poles in the present crisis. It was at this moeting that the organization of a Polish legion was decided upon. Count Plater will shortly publish a proclams tion to the Poles in the name of the Secret National Committee. The Polish leaders have resolved to abstain from exciting any trouble with Austria."

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE DANUBE. In the Hungarian Diet yesterday Prime Minister Tisza, in reply to the interpellation of Herr Somseich, said the neutrality of the Dangbe has never been ex pressly declared, but only the principle of free naviga tion. Therefore, interference of neutrals with the operations of beiligerents is impossible while such operations are within the principles of international law. Austro-Hungary, however, has been made representations at St. Petersburg and Constantinople agains any restrictions of navigation not indispensably nec essary. A favorable reply is expected. The govern-ment's course will depend upon the result of these

A despatch from Constantinople says Turkey he enter and leave the Black Sea to the 15th of May for entering and the 17th for departing. The Black Sea

Mr. Layard telegraphs Earl Derby that Turkey has leave the blockaded ports of the Black Sea seven days Vessels may enter until the 15th inst, and depart until

A Berlin despatch announces that the German Iron-clud squadron will leave Wilhelmshafea on the 30th nst. for the Mediterranean. BURSTAN BOXDS IN HOLLAND

The Times in its financial article says large amounts of Russian bonds are going from here to Holland to fill the void produced there by the sale of United States drawn bonds. The Dutch, it seems, are selling the called bonds of the United States government to the Americans, and instead of investing in new four and a result of this operation being that gold from America may find its way here on Dutch account to be used in

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE WAR FROM THE RUSSIAN MINISTER-THE QUESTION OF

PROCLAMATION. Minister Shiskin called upon the Secretary of State this atternoon and gave official notification to the government of the United States that a state of war exist between Russia and Turkey. Secretary Evarts will probably make the usual formal reply in writing. It is not yet determined whether a neutrality proclamation will be issued by our government. In the

mation will be issued by our government. In the great majority of instances of wars between foreign Powers no such proclamation has been assued by the President of the United States, and of course the laws and treaties enjouing neutrality upon our citizens in regard to conflicts between other nations remain in util force regardies of attention being called to their provisions by "Neutrality proclamations."

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC FLEET. SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1877.

A despatch from Vallejo, where the Russian fleet lying, says that it is reported on reliable authority that orders have been received by the fleet to get roady to sail at a moment's notice. The officers, hovever, say they do not expect to sail at an early date. TROOPS FOR CANADA.

HALIPAX, N. S., May 9, 1877.

Three hundred soldiers are on the way from England to fill up the Twentieth and Ninety-seventi

CANADA'S DEFENCES. QUEBEC, May 9, 1877. tions of war arrived yestersiny by the ship City of Quobec. The guns were immediately placed in posi-

DR. WHEELER'S TREASURE.

Dr. Alphonso Wheeler, a colored gentleman, a denust from Santa Fe, came to this city last week and en gaged rooms in Mrs. Elizabeth De Costa's boarding ing lest he went out and left under his pillow a belt servant Annie Ryan were arraigned before Judge Wan-del: yesterday and held for examination.

From All Parts of the Old World.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Von Moltke's Constituents Desert Him.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, May 10, 1877. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris has informed the French government that the German garrison in Alsace and Lorraine will be considerably trengthened to restore the equilibrium between the mintary forces on both sides of the frontier. A despatch from Agram says:-"The Archduke

Albrecht arrived here yesterday, and was enthusiastically greeted."

WAST OF CONFIDENCE IN YOU MOLTER. A despatch from Berlin says :- "A public meeting of electors at Memel passed a resolution declaring want of confidence in Count Von Moltke, their representative, on account of his recent vote in favor of a protectionist policy.' SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to criticisms of some of the Deputies in Congress yesterday declared that the relations between Spain and the Vatican were never more cordial than at present. A PRESENT TO THE POPE.

A special telegram by way of Paris states that 4,000 French pilgrims on Monday presented the Pope 79,000f DECKEASE OF SMALLPOX CASES. There were fitty four deaths from smallpox in Lon-

don last week, being the lowest number since Decem-A POLITICAL RESIGNATION IN ITALY

A despatch from Rome reports that Sr. Sella has resigned the leadership of the Right, as a mark of his disapproval of the Senato's rejection of the Clerical

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CHESTER TRADES' CUP WON BY PAGEANT. LONDON, May 9, 1877. This was the second day of the racing at Chester. The race for the Chester Trades' Cup brought out field of ten borses and was won by Pageant, against whom 25 to 1 was laid at the start. John Day, who started with 8 to 1 against bim, secured second place,

and The Spail, with 9 to 4 against him, third. and The Shail, with 9 to 4 against him, third.

SEMMAN.

The Chester Trades' Cup of 500 sova in specie (half given by the trades of Chester and half by the Grand Stand proprietors), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 aviva each, 15 toriett and 5 only to the fund if declared; for three-year-olds and upward; the winner, after publication of the weights, of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, or a handicap value 200 sova. 5 ths.; the second to receive 50 sov. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sova toward expenses of the course; cup course, nearly two miles and a quarter; 92 aubscribers.

"THE HERALD'S STORM." [From the Anglo-American Times, April 27.]

The Director of the Paris Observatory, M. Le Verjer, being struck with the HERALD's storm predictions, was "interviewed" by its representative in M. Le Verrier had an engagement with England to forward such despatches from Newtonnelland; but these were discontinued as all storms signalled disappeared in the North. The proprietor of the HERALD deserves great credit for the me torological service established at New York. M. Le Verrier has been making out maps indicating the routes of storms across the Atlantic, in which he can poutes of storms across the Atomic, in which he be aided greatly by the information secured by Herala. The French system extends over rope and parts of asia, with between seventy eighty stations. He is organizing a service of agricultal notices. He also showed as a curiosity a medicak to give the time to Faris. And here, by the we may add that the Herala's last storm left so houses in Highgaie profiles, but it was an easie

PINNEY ARRAIGNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1575 George M. Pinney was arraigned in the Municipa Criminal Court to-day on two indictments for the forgery of pay certificates. A plea of not guilty was entered, reserving the privilege of interposing a demur-rer any time before Saturday. The trial will probably not come off pefore July.

THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1877. A special from Sloux City to the Tribune reports that advices from Springfield, Dakota, say a council was held to-day by 500 Ponca Indians at their agency near Springfield, and their purpose of resisting the government was abandoned. They finally concluded to go to the new reservation in the Indian Territory peaceably.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

CINCINNATI, May 9, 1877.

William P. Wallace, sheriff of this county, and Daniel McCarthy, turnkey of Hamilton County Jail, were found guilty to-day in the United States District Court of siding a federal prisoner to escape from jail, The prisoner referred to was arrested by the United States authorities for illegal voting last fall, and as his conviction might affect the election of some of the candidates who obtained office, he was allowed to get

RAILWAY STATION BURNED.

CINCINNATI, May 9, 1877.

A Commercial special announces the destruction by fire this morning of the Atlantic and Great Western transfer freight depot at Leavittsburg, Ohio. Fourteen reight cars, some of them loaded, were also destroyed. The goods burned were destined for transportation westward. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE BENJAMIN J. TOTTEN. Commodore Benjamin J. Totten, of the United States Navy, died at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday, at the age of seventy-one years. Commodore Totappointed to the navy from New York, March 4, 1823; assigned for duty in the Mediterranean squadron in nesigned for duty in the Mediterranean requadron in 1827, prometed to passed midshipman 1830, assigned to the Dolphin of the Pacific squadron, commissioned as flucturennt in 1834, as commanded 1855; commanded the stoop Vincennes on the coast of Africa from 1858 to 1860, the storeship Brandywine, of the North Atfauta blockading squadron, in 1861 and 1862; commissioned commodere 1862, commanded the Naval Rendezvous. New Bedford, in 1864 and 1865; Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1876 to 1868.

MARY ELLIOTT VALENTINE.

Mrs. Mary Elliott Valentine died at her residence in Bayonne, N. J., on the 6th inst., to the great grief of a wide circle of friends. She was an eminently plous lady, kind and charitable to all; but being of a delicate constitution she was cut off in the prime of her woman-hood and in the midst of her good works.

W. S. DOWNER, EDITOR.

Major W. S. Downer, editor of the Huntington (W. Va.) Advertiser, died at that place yesterday of hourt disease. He was formerly a prominent lawyer of West Virginia.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Attorney General Charles 1. M. Gwinn, of Maryand, and John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, are at the Clarendon. Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana; Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, and J. C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, are at the Fifth Avenue. Congressman Thomas B. Reed, of Portland, Me., is at the Union Square, Henry S. Sanford, of Florida, is at the Brevoort. Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, is at the New York. Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam. N. Y., is at the Gilsey. Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut; ex Congressman A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Railway line, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas. Ex-Mayor William I. Putnam, of Portland, Me., and James Tillinghast, of Albany, are at the Windsor. Judge Advocate General Charles Hughes, of Governor, Robinson's staff, and Colonel Beekman Du Barry, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant. Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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graphic news from all parts of the world; Washington Correspondence; Political Intelligence; the Trial and Sentence of Major Reno; Mormon Uprising; Surrender of Crazy Horse; Executions in South Carolina, Georgia and California; the Pacific "Boss Tweed;" Boiler Explosion at Sea; a Consul's Violent Death; the Origin and Development of Hydrophobia; Crop Prospects; the latest Fashions and a delightful story entitled "Helen's Curate," It also contains editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day, Personal Intelligence, Religious Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse and Cattle Markets: Financial and Commercial Reports: Agricultural and Sporting Matters; instructive articles for the ladies and the most important event of the week.

THEMS-One dollar per year, postage paid; single every club of ten or more.

USE, INSTEAD OF UNWHOLESOME COSMETICS,

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYR, black or brown, 50c. THE DIVIDING LINE.—IN THE ROCKY MOUNtains there is said to be a house so situated that the rais falling on one side is carried to the Pacific, while that failing on the other is carried to the Pacific, while that failing on the other is carried to the Atlantic. So there are piaces in life where one overt act changes prosperity, health and happiness into disaster, sickness and eary health and happiness into disaster, sickness and eary health and happiness into disaster, sickness and eary health will, in its early stage, effect a perfect and permanent cure of this fatal disease. It corrects and purifies the blood, shus striking at the root of the evil. When complicated with cut-rit, sore throat and housesness, use DR. Sack's Cartenes Reserve in connection with the Discovery. If the liver be torpic and bowe sirregular, use DR. PIERCA'S PLEASASY PUBLISHEY PILLEYS. For particulars of treatment are "The People's Common Sense Medical Advertiser," over 1020 pages, \$1.59. Address the Author, N. V. PIERCA'S BUNNELT BULLDING. THE DIVIDING LINE. IN THE ROCKY MOUN

A .- BENNET BUILDING. A.—BENNE T BUILDING.
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LOCATED ON NASSAU, ANN AND FULTON STA.
HAND-OME AND WELL HEATED OFFICES
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SUITABLE FOR
LAWYERS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE OFFICES,
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